



Board Meeting  
October 17, 2006

# Humboldt County Department of Health and Human Services DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

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Agenda Item 2  
Attachment 1

June 9, 2006

California Integrated Waste Management Board  
Attn: Jill Simmons  
Office of Local Assistance, MS-25  
P.O. Box 4025  
Sacramento, CA 95812-4025

Dear Ms. Simmons,

Enclosed you will find Humboldt County's Five-Year Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan Review which was completed this past spring. Attachment A shows the comments made by the Local AB939 Task Force who took part in this process as mandated by Title 14 CCR 18788. Attached B1 and B2 are letters from the two out-of-county landfills that accept Humboldt County waste. Attached C is the detailed update regarding our Recycling Market Development Zone per Section 4.6 'Changes in Available Markets for Recyclable Materials' of this document.

If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me at (707) 445-6215 or after August 1<sup>st</sup> at (707) 268-8680. Your assistance during this process was greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Louise Jeffrey".

Louise Jeffrey  
Waste Reduction Coordinator  
Integrated Waste Management Program

Enclosed: Five-Year CIWMP/RAIWMP Review Report Template

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## Five-Year CIWMP/RAIWMP Review Report Template

Public Resources Code (PRC) Sections 41770 and 41822, and Title 14, California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 18788 require that each countywide or regional agency integrated waste management plan (CIWMP/RAIWMP), and the elements thereof, be reviewed, revised, if necessary, and submitted to the California Integrated Waste Management Board (Board) every five years. This Five-CIWMP/RAIWMP Review Report template was developed in an effort to provide a cost-effective method to streamline the Five-CIWMP/RAIWMP review and reporting process. The purpose of this Five-CIWMP/RAIWMP Review Report template is to document compliance with these regulatory review and reporting requirements and to request Board approval of the Five-CIWMP or RAIWMP Review Report findings.

After reviewing and considering the Local Task Force (LTF) comments submitted to the county or regional agency and the Board on areas of the CIWMP or RAIWMP that need revision, if any, the county or regional agency may use this template for its Five-CIWMP or RAIWMP Review Report. The Five-County or Regional Agency Integrated Waste Management Review Report Guidelines describe each section of this template and provide general guidelines with respect to preparing the report. Completed and signed reports should be submitted to the Office of Local Assistance (OLA) at the address below. Please know that upon submittal, OLA staff may request additional information if the details provided in this form are not clear or are not complete. Within 90 days of receiving a *complete* Five-CIWMP/RAIWMP Review Report, OLA staff will review the request and prepare an agenda item with their findings for Board consideration.

If you have any questions about the Five-CIWMP/RAIWMP Review process or how to complete this form, please contact your OLA representative at (916) 341-6199. Mail completed and signed Five-CIWMP/RAIWMP Review Reports to:

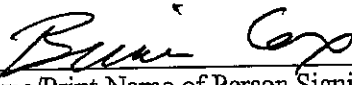
California Integrated Waste Management Board  
Office of Local Assistance, MS-25  
P. O. Box 4025  
Sacramento, CA 95812-4025

Form can be unlocked and modified (e.g., adding rows to tables) by clicking on the "Protect Form" icon in the forms tool bar. If you have any questions, please contact your OLA representative at (916) 341-6199.



### General Instructions

Please complete Sections 1 through 9, and then all other applicable subsections.

SECTION 10 - COUNTY OR REGIONAL AGENCY INFORMATION			
I certify that the information in this document is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, and that I am authorized to complete this report and request approval of the CIWMP or RAIWMP Five-Review Report on behalf of:			
County or Regional Agency Name Humboldt County Division of Environmental Health		County Humboldt	
Authorized Signature 		Title Humboldt County Division of Environmental Health Director	
Type/Print Name of Person Signing Brian Cox	Date 1-23-06	Phone (707) 445-6215	
Person Completing This Form (please print or type) Louise Jeffrey	Title Waste Reduction Coordinator	Phone (707) 445-6215	
Mailing Address 100 H Street, Suite 100	City Eureka	State CA	Zip 95501
E-mail Address <a href="mailto:louise.Jeffrey@co.humboldt.ca.us">louise.Jeffrey@co.humboldt.ca.us</a>			



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**SECTION 2.0 BACKGROUND**

This is the county's first Five-Review Report since the approval of the CIWMP or RAIWMP.

The jurisdictions in the county include: Arcata, Blue Lake, Eureka, Ferndale, Fortuna, Rio Dell, Trinidad, and Humboldt-Unincorporated.

☐ Each jurisdiction in the county has a diversion requirement of 50% for 2000 and each year thereafter. No petition for a reduction in to the 50% requirement or time extension has been requested by any of the jurisdictions.

☒ One or more of the jurisdictions in the county has an alternative diversion requirement, rural reduction or time extension. The details are provided in the table below.

Jurisdiction	Type of Alternative Diversion Requirement	Diversion Requirement (%)	Goal/Extension Date
Rio Dell	Reduced Diversion Requirement	43	2/05/03
Eureka	Time Extension	50	12/31/05
Fortuna	Compliance Order	50	11/30/05
Arcata	Time Extension	50	12/31/03
	Click here for drop down menu		

**Additional Information** (e.g., recent regional agency formation, newly incorporated city, etc.)

*The seven cities, County, and the local joint powers authority, Humboldt Waste Management Authority (HWMA) have been discussing the possibility of regionalizing for several years now. Due to the fact that four of the local cities are rather small and do not have a full-time Recycling Coordinator, regionalizing could be a benefit to them and the other jurisdictions as it may make specific services and outreach more consistent throughout the County. It would also change the way these programs are funded as the AB939 tipping fee funds would potentially be centralized at HWMA. Further research is necessary to conclude whether this approach would be beneficial to all jurisdictions and the community at-large.*

*Some of the concerns are the fact that if all eight jurisdictions regionalized our diversion rate would exceed 50%. Some feel that there would be less support, and therefore funding, for these types of waste reduction & recycling programs, particularly from City Council-members and Board of Supervisors, and would therefore undermine the movement of reducing waste, rather than benefit. However, the jurisdictions which are over 50% diversion will continue to emphasize waste reduction efforts. The smaller jurisdictions are concerned about the potential of not receiving the AB939 funding from the tipping fee and therefore not being able to cover certain set costs as a result.*

*Currently, one jurisdiction would not be able to join the regionalized entity as a result of their compliance status and the fact that they are not a part of the joint powers authority at this time. In the near future a plan will be drafted as to how regionalizing would work so that all*

*jurisdictions can be on the same page as far as what regionalizing entails. This will assist in ensuring that everyone understands how this would affect their specific jurisdiction so that a serious discussion can take place for a decision to be made. It is hoped that this plan will be drafted within the next six to twelve months, with a decision made in that same time-span.*

### SECTION 3.0 LOCAL TASK FORCE REVIEW

1. The Local Task Force (LTF) includes the following members:

☐ Please see Attachment for additional information.

Name	Representative Of (e.g., City or County)
Julie Neander	City of Arcata
Lisa Smith	City of Blue Lake
Gary Bird	City of Eureka
Nancy Kaytis-Slocum	City of Ferndale
Angie Wood	City of Fortuna
Carla Ralston	City of Rio Dell
Gabe Adams	City of Trinidad
Louise Jeffrey	Humboldt County - Unincorporated

2. In accordance with Title 14 CCR, Section 18788, the LTF reviewed each element and plan included in the CIWMP or RAIWMP and finalized its comments:

☒ At the January 23, 2006 LTF meeting. ☐ Other (Explain): \_\_\_\_\_

3. The county received the written comments from the LTF on February 27, 2006, beginning the 45-day period for submitting the Five-CIWMP/RAIWMP Review Report to the Board and the LTF.

4. A copy of the LTF comments:

☒ is included as Appendix A.

☐ was submitted to the Board on \_\_\_\_\_

5. In summary, the LTF comments conclude that based on this Review and the yearly reports, *revisions to each element and plan included in the CIWMP are not necessary at this time.*

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**SECTION 4.0 TITLE 14, CALIFORNIA CODE of REGULATIONS SECTION 18788 (3)  
(A) THROUGH (H)**

The subsections below address not only the areas of change specified in the regulations, but also provide specific analysis regarding the continued adequacy the planning documents in light of those changes, including a determination as to whether each necessitates a revision to one or more of the planning documents.

**Section 4.1 Changes in Demographics in the County or Regional Agency**

The following tables document the demographic changes in the county since 1990. The analysis addresses the adequacy of the planning documents in light of these changes and the need, if any, for revision..

- ☒ The residential/non-residential generation percentages have not changed significantly since the preparation of the planning documents.
- ☐ The residential/non-residential generation percentages have changed significantly since the preparation of the original planning documents. The following table documents the new percentages and the data source (i.e., corresponding Board-approved new generation study).

**Table 1. Sources of Generation**

JURISDICTION	RESIDENTIAL PERCENTAGE		NON-RESIDENTIAL PERCENTAGE	
	OLD	NEW	OLD	NEW
City of Arcata				
City of Blue Lake				
City of Eureka				
City of Ferndale				
City of Fortuna				
City of Rio Dell				
City of Trinidad				
Humboldt - Unincorporated				

Sources (e.g., Board-approved new or corrected 1999 generation study):

**Table 2. Demographics\***

POPULATION			
Population For Each Jurisdiction	1990	2002	% Change
City of Arcata Population	15,211	16,850	10.78
City of Blue Lake Population	1,235	1,160	-6.07
City of Eureka Population	27,025	26,000	-3.79
City of Ferndale Population	1,331	1,410	5.94
City of Fortuna Population	8,788	10,700	21.76
City of Rio Dell Population	2,997	3,170	5.77
City of Trinidad Population	362	310	-14.36
Unincorporated Population	62,169	67,700	8.90
Countywide Population	119,118	127,300	6.87

EMPLOYMENT			
Employment Factor For Each Jurisdiction	1990	2002	% Change
Countywide Employment	44,900	50,200	-11.80

TAXABLE SALES TRANSACTIONS			
Taxable Sales Factor For Each Jurisdiction	1990 (x \$1000)	2002 (x \$1000)	% Change
City of Arcata Taxable Sales	110,092	141,897	28.89
City of Blue Lake Taxable Sales	5,320	4,700	-11.65
City of Eureka Taxable Sales	487,105	681,355	39.88
City of Ferndale Taxable Sales	7,847	11,386	45.10
City of Fortuna Taxable Sales	66,314	106,306	60.31
City of Rio Dell Taxable Sales	5,789	6,606	14.11
City of Trinidad Taxable Sales	3,612	6,873	90.28
Unincorporated County Taxable Sales	151,694	263,027	73.39
Countywide Taxable Sales Transactions	837,773	1,222,150	46.47

Consumer Price Index			
Statewide Consumer Price Index	1990	2002	% Change
	135.0	186.1	37.85

\*Source: ☒ Board's Default Adjustment Factors

(<http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGTools/DivMeasure/JuAdjFac.asp>)

☐ Other: Employment figures are based upon Industry Employment.

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**Table 3. Dwelling Information**

Jurisdiction	1990 Single Family Dwellings	2002 Single Family Dwellings	% Change	1990 Multi- Family Dwellings	2002 Multi- Family Dwellings	% Change	1990 Mobile Homes	2002 Mobile Homes	% Change
Arcata	3,174	3,630	14.37	2,445	3,012	23.19	690	683	-1.01
Blue Lake	356	398	11.80	106	104	-1.89	78	71	-8.97
Eureka	7,937	7,606	-4.17	3,650	3,886	6.47	194	174	-10.31
Ferndale	490	575	17.35	105	93	-11.43	0	9	N/A
Fortuna	2,468	3,224	30.63	874	871	-0.34	369	442	19.78
Rio Dell	930	1,023	10.00	194	186	-4.12	108	230	112.96
Trinidad	159	188	18.24	22	11	-50.00	19	31	63.16
Unincorporated	20,291	23,684	16.72	1,658	2,098	26.54	4,817	4,348	-9.74
County Total	35,805	40,328	12.63	9,054	10,261	13.33	6,275	5,988	-4.57

Source: Demographic Research Unit of the California Department of Finance

Analysis

- ☒ These demographic changes do not warrant a revision to any of the countywide planning documents. The basis for this determination is provided below.
- ☐ These demographic changes warrant a revision to one or more of the countywide planning documents. Specifically,

*These demographic changes do not warrant a revision to any of the elements or plans in the CIWMP as a result of in-depth annual reports submitted by every jurisdiction within Humboldt County and thus any necessary changes would have been previously captured in those reports.*

**Section 4.2 Changes in Quantities of Waste within the County or Regional Agency; and  
Changes in Permitted Disposal Capacity and Waste Disposed in the County or  
Regional Agency**

1. Changes in Quantities of Waste within the County or Regional Agency (as it relates to diversion program implementation)

The data below document changes in reported disposal compared to original SRRE projections. Additionally, the Biennial Review findings for each jurisdiction are provided in Table 6 below to demonstrate progress in implementing the SRRE and achieving diversion mandates. The analysis at the end of this section discusses how these changes are being addressed (e.g., how existing, new or planned programs deal with the reported changes in the quantities of waste) relative to the jurisdictions' ability to meet and maintain the diversion goal and the need, if any, for a revision to one or more of the planning documents.

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**Disposal**

The following table provides disposal data for the county from the Solid Waste Generation Study (1990) and each jurisdiction's Annual Reports (1995 through 2002).

Year	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
City of Arcata	14,623	11,106	10,497	13,612	9,515	11,920	12,183	11,930	11,585
City of Blue Lake	6,535	770	5,378	706	699	569	658	903	1,290
City of Eureka	41,279	35,029	35,187	37,072	37,868	42,790	37,144	35,075	35,123
City of Ferndale	1,308	982	731	730	747	812	981	919	666
City of Fortuna	7,017	6,364	6,506	6,529	6,736	10,061	6,974	6,229	8758
City of Rio Dell	1,684	1,108	1,075	1,078	1,040	1,110	1,058	1,156	890
City of Trinidad	621	280	362	284	289	227	394	943	743
Uni. County	91,972	30,531	30,717	40,420	35,258	31,287	32,038	34,163	35,675
Countywide	165,039	85,400	90,453	86,819	92,152	98,776	91,430	91,318	97,770

**Table 4. Disposal Totals (Tons)**

Sources (e.g., the Board's *Jurisdiction Disposal and Alternative Daily Cover Tons by Facility* <http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/drs/reports/JurDspFa.asp>, *Single-year Countywide Origin Detail* at <http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/drs/reports/Origin/WFOrgin.asp>):

**Table 5. Comparison of SRRE-2002 Projected Disposal Tonnage vs. 2002 Disposal Totals**

The following table is a comparison of the SRRE-projected disposal tonnage to the 2002 disposal tonnage reported for each jurisdiction.

Jurisdiction	SRRE 2002 Projected	Disposal 2002 Reported	% Difference
City of Arcata	11,173	11,585	3.69%
City of Blue Lake	6,500	1,290	-80.15%
City of Eureka	29,865	35,123	17.61%
City of Ferndale	800	666	-16.75%
City of Fortuna	5,800	8758	51%
City of Rio Dell	1,100	890	-19.09%
City of Trinidad	500	743	48.60%
Unincorporated County	50,877	35,675	-29.88%
Countywide	106,615	97,770	-8.30%

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Sources (e.g., the Board's *Jurisdiction Disposal and Alternative Daily Cover Tons by Facility*  
<http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/drs/reports/JurDspFa.asp>, *Single-year Countywide Origin Detail* at  
<http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/drs/reports/Origin/WFOrgin.asp>):

**Diversion**

The Biennial Review findings for the county and associated cities are listed in Table 6 to demonstrate each jurisdiction's progress in implementing its SRRE and achieving the mandated diversion requirements. Additionally, following these data is an explanation of any significant changes in diversion rate trends (e.g., report year tonnage modification, new or corrected Solid Waste Generation Study, newly implemented programs).

**Table 6. Biennial Review Data for Humboldt County Jurisdictions (1995 to 2002)**

Jurisdiction	Year	Diversion Rate	Biennial Review Status
City of Arcata	1995	42%	Board Approved
	1996	47%	Board Approved
	1997	48%	Board Accepted
	1998	52%	Board Accepted
	1999	48%	Board Approved
	2000	39%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2001	42%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2002	43%	Board Approved Time Extension
City of Blue Lake	1995	88%	Board Approved
	1996	21%	Board Approved
	1997	90%	Board Accepted
	1998	90%	Board Accepted
	1999	92%	Board Approved
	2000	91%	Board Approved
	2001	87%	Board Approved
	2002	82%	Board Approved
City of Eureka	1995	33%	Board Approved
	1996	31%	Board Approved
	1997	28%	Board Accepted
	1998	28%	Board Accepted



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Jurisdiction	Year	Diversion Rate	Biennial Review Status
	1999	20%	Board Approved
	2000	32%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2001	36%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2002	36%	Board Approved Time Extension
City of Ferndale	1995	33%	Board Approved
	1996	50%	Board Approved
	1997	51%	Board Accepted
	1998	49%	Board Accepted
	1999	47%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2000	35%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2001	51%	Board Approved
	2002	57%	Board Approved
City of Fortuna	1995	35%	Board Approved
	1996	37%	Board Approved
	1997	34%	Board Accepted
	1998	33%	Board Accepted
	1999	No Rate*	Compliance Active
	2000	No Rate*	Compliance Active
	2001	No Rate*	Compliance Active
	2002	No Rate*	Compliance Active
City of Rio Dell	1995	37%	Board Approved
	1996	30%	Board Approved
	1997	39%	Board Accepted
	1998	42%	Board Accepted
	1999	39%	Board Approved
	2000	43%	Board Approved Reduced Diversion Requirement
	2001	38%	Board Approved Reduced Diversion Requirement
	2002	52%	Board Approved Reduced Diversion Requirement

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City of Trinidad	1995	62%	Board Approved
	1996	53%	Board Approved
	1997	65%	Board Accepted
	1998	63%	Board Accepted
	1999	72%	Board Approved
	2000	54%	Board Approved
	2001	No Rate*	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2002	13%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
Unincorporated-County	1995	66%	Board Approved
	1996	75%	Board Approved
	1997	67%	Board Accepted
	1998	71%	Board Accepted
	1999	76%	Board Approved
	2000	75%	Board Approved
	2001	74%	Board Approved
	2002	73%	Board Approved

\* No data because the jurisdiction is under compliance for the Biennial Review or based on current data a diversion rate cannot be accurately determined due to inaccurate base year data, a board approved base year that is later than the report year or other issues.

Sources (e.g., the Board's *Countywide, Regionwide, and Statewide Jurisdiction Diversion Progress Report* <http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGTools/MARS/jurdrsta.asp>): \_\_\_\_\_

Explanation of Disposal and Diversion Rate Trends (if applicable)

*In general, the County and the seven incorporated cities feel that the cooperative approach to implementation of specific programs works to everyone's advantage. Due to the size of the county and the varying populations in each jurisdiction, some programs are best implemented on a jurisdictional basis. Whenever possible though, the cooperative approach is preferred as seen in the following list of collaborative programs;*

- CA State Automobile Association battery roundup
- Christmas Tree Recycling Campaign
- Compost bin purchase and distribution
- Construction & Demolition waste Recycling Campaign – planned to start in 2006
- Construction and Demolition Task Force
- Humboldt County fair & other outreach events
- Improvements to the DRS & survey weeks
- Our Water Our World Program
- Regional Waste Reduction Guide – distributed through the SBC telephone book

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- Telephone Book Recycling Campaign,
- Thermometer exchange
- Waste Awareness Week and Waste Reduction Awards
- Zero Waste workshops

*These programs work well on a regional basis as a result of the size of the County and the population who may live in one jurisdiction, work in another, and spend their free time in yet another. Regrettably, the size of the County and the mobile residential population have also caused disposal reporting issues for many of the jurisdictions that have created huge fluctuations in their diversion rates, such as the City of Trinidad between 2000 and 2002, among others. In order to resolve this dilemma, all of the jurisdictions have worked together to make disposal reporting more accurate. In February of 2003, several jurisdictions met with the owner of one of our local transfer stations and garbage hauling companies to discuss the importance of the quarterly disposal survey. The data from those quarterly surveys had not changed in several years and this was a major area of concern. Although this meeting did assist for a period of time, it did not bring about more accurate results in the long-term.*

*Thus, starting in December, 2004, the jurisdictions hired the California Conservation Corps (CCC) to conduct the quarterly disposal surveys on their behalf. Using forms created by the County and laminated maps which have the city limits highlighted, the CCC members asked every customer at two of the local transfer stations "Where did your waste come from? Could you point to the location on this map?" Once survey week was complete, the County and one other jurisdiction for each transfer station, would input this data and come up with final results. It was found that this was much more accurate, unbiased information than in the past. The CCC continued to assist through September 2005, when it was decided that using the CCC was not a sustainable solution for financial reasons. Fortunately this experience had helped the transfer stations and, more importantly, scale-house staff, recognize the importance of accuracy in these surveys. The laminated and highlighted maps were provided to each transfer station as well as new versions of their scale-house sheets with columns for each jurisdiction so it was quite easy for them to ask, point to the maps, and check the correct box. The County and two other jurisdictions are still taking on the responsibility of inputting the data and coming up with the final results, which they then provide to the transfer stations and the Humboldt Waste Management Authority (HWMA) who does our reporting to the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB).*

*It is the hope of the local jurisdictions, that all of the hard work in ensuring accuracy by educating transfer station staff and providing the necessary tools, will provide better results far into the future. This should assist significantly in reducing the large fluctuations in diversion figures.*

*Besides the cooperative projects, the following is more detailed information as to how each jurisdiction works towards their AB939 compliance;*

**City of Arcata**

*Arcata's source reduction programs include promoting grasscycling, backyard composting, home, school and business waste reduction and reuse. Brochures, workshops, compost bins and free videos are available to residents.*

*Curbside collection of recyclables is available to residents by arrangement with the local waste hauler. Collection of recyclables from apartment complexes is provided by permitted collectors. The City supports operation of the Arcata Community Recycling Center drop off facility where tonnages continue to increase. The drop-off facility is also a certified buy-back center and a reuse store that includes building materials. Recycling collection for businesses includes cardboard office paper, magazines,*

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*newspaper, glass, aluminum, food, cooking oil, and plastic. Some businesses self-haul materials to ACRC, and others haul food waste to area farms. The City provides education to contractors on diversion options for construction materials through development and distribution of a city-produced brochure and educational workshops. Waste glass, concrete, asphalt and wood can be diverted. The City is part of the Recycling Market Development Zone along with the county and other cities.*

*A local brush drop off program operates year round under contract to the City, which provides service to thousands of area residents and businesses. In addition, green waste is accepted at the Hawthorne Street transfer station in Eureka for a reduced fee. White goods generated by Arcata residents and businesses are accepted for recycling at the Hawthorne Street transfer station. In addition, repairable and reusable appliances may be taken to local thrift and second hand stores.*

*Education and public information includes tabling at local community events, community access television, press releases, and PSA's to provide information on the different programs that the City sponsors. Ads have also been used when this was felt to be more effective. Free videos are provided at local video stores and at the library. Brochures are available on a variety of topics including back yard composting, preventing junk mail, grasscycling, recycling, alternatives to HHW, and an automotive waste recycling flyer. City staff also distributes county and state materials. The City supports the Recycling directory in the SBC phone book.*

*The City has instituted a flat fee system based on the volume of garbage set out. Larger bins no longer get a cheaper rate. The fee includes options for occasional or weekly pickup of a 32-gallon can. There is also an as-needed pickup option for households producing less than one can per week.*

**City of Blue Lake**

*The City of Blue Lake presently offers recycling of cardboard, #1 and #2 plastic, metal cans, glass, newspapers, office pack and magazines. In addition we offer several green waste collection dates throughout the year as well as annual phone book, Christmas tree, battery and electronic collection. In the future we hope to expand the number of special waste collection days, such as tires and batteries and to focus more on recycling of construction and demolition materials.*

**City of Eureka**

*The City of Eureka continues to take steps toward increasing its diversion rate to meet its goal of at least 50%, and they are continuing to move forward with diverse programs intended to meet the AB 939 requirements. The City has worked diligently toward implementing these programs. The City's current (2004) diversion rate is 38%, and the City is optimistic that a number of programs they are currently developing will significantly increase this diversion rate. These programs include (1) a regional compost facility, and (2) a universal garbage/recycling collection program. Collectively, these two programs are estimated to increase the City's diversion rate by an additional 15%-20%.*

*The City's efforts toward implementing a mandatory collection system will require adoption of a new ordinance by the City Council, preceded by numerous public workshops and hearings. The City is committed to taking such an ordinance through the political process. A mandatory collection system (automated) will greatly increase tonnage through either a single or two stream collection/processing system, and improve opportunities to expand the program for additional recyclable materials. The effort will also require corresponding development of an*

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*expanded processing facility. The City anticipates this program may result in an approximate 9% increase in diversion rate.*

*Meanwhile, the City continues to administer its existing Curbside Recycling Program through the City's Franchise Agreement contract with City Garbage Company, and it also operates two (2) convenient and popular neighborhood recycling drop sites in the City. The curbside program is offered to all City residents (must be subscriber to City Garbage Co. service) for a nominal charge. The program currently takes glass, plastic, aluminum, tin (and other bi-metals), paper and cardboard. The City expects to eventually expand the program to take additional discards such as green waste.*

*The City is also continuing the process of developing a regional composting facility. There are two (2) separate facilities currently proposed. The first is a regional composting facility being coordinated by the local JPA (Humboldt Waste Management Authority). The regional facility will be capable of accepting all green waste and food waste in Eureka. The second facility is a private organic fertilizer venture, which will compost significant tonnage of fish waste (approximately 300 tons per month), wastewater bio sludge, food waste and other organic materials.*

*Working through the JPA, the City is currently coordinating with private entrepreneurs, processors, haulers and local politicians in both site selection and funding processes. The City clearly acknowledges that without a regional compost facility, it will be very difficult to achieve a 50% diversion goal. These projects are very complex, time consuming, potentially contentious (site selection), and will likely be at least three years before any one becomes permitted and operational. The vast majority of funding must be provided through grants and donations, thus the first steps will be to seek funding opportunities and to develop a site selection process. When complete, the City anticipates an approximate 9% increase in their estimated diversion rate from these regional facilities.*

*In addition, the City continues to partner with the County and most other governmental jurisdictions in the County to promote public awareness, and share the cost of advertising for existing recycling programs and special events. Further, the media campaigns educational component works to educate residents and businesses about the importance of recycling and solid waste reduction, and provide ideas and incentives designed to reduce the amount of solid waste in the City. The City also promotes its own recycling programs such as laser/inkjet cartridges, cardboard, and bulky items (free coupons).*

*The City also will continue its successful public school education program. For 8 years, the City has partnered with the Eureka City School District to facilitate a recycling educational program within all of the district's elementary schools. The program allows trained educators and student mentors to visit each school in the district, and typically involves school assemblies, take-home literature, on-site recycling days, and service learning activities designed to promote recycling, reuse, and food waste reduction. The program also provides support and information to assist the schools in achieving their own on-going, sustainable recycling program. The City is also providing financial assistance to local schools for on-site composting and vermiculture projects.*

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*In addition, the City constructed a permanent compost bin facility in 2005 to divert all on-site green waste, animal waste and unused food products at the Sequoia Park and Zoo. The resulting mulch product can be used as fertilizer enhancement for the City's park and landscaping grounds. Other measures intended to increase the City's diversion rate include the recent purchase of sidewalk recycling containers for the City's tourist and shopping districts, subsidized backyard compost bins for City residents, supporting JPA efforts to increase tonnage at their new Buy-Back facility in Eureka, working with the County to develop a Recycling Guide (printed in all phone books), assisting the County with coordination of phone book and Christmas tree recycling events in the city, and supporting the County's used oil grant program.*

*The City intends to eventually provide education and incentives for multi-family landlords and small businesses to increase recycling and reduce waste disposal costs. The program will enable the City to work with landlords and business owners to effectively design and implement their on-site recycling locations, and to provide incentives to design enclosures, which are centrally located, easily accessible, and away from pedestrian accesses and children's play areas.*

**City of Ferndale**

*The City of Ferndale continues to support reuse and recycling measures in many ways. All of the city's vehicles are recycled from other cities and businesses. Because our Public Works director is a great mechanic, we are able to use equipment long past the time it should be retired. We have beverage container recycling on Main Street, alongside our trash receptacles. Funds have been set aside for recycling containers to be purchased in conjunction with a restoration project at Fireman's Park. Stepping-stones made by elementary school children using recycled materials will be used as part of the restoration project. A new recycling container has been purchased for Russ Park, which will be installed as soon as a concrete slab is poured. Curbside recycling has been in effect for a number of years through contract negotiations with Eel River Disposal. People in town and outside of town are also able to use a once-a-month recycling drop-off, using bins and a trailer purchased for that reason. Main Street businesses use a cardboard recycling bin located in that area.*

*We are a voting member of the LTF, and are pleased to be able to join other cities in advertising recycling events. Because we combine our advertising funds, we all benefit in reaching as many people as possible. Green waste is accepted in Scotia for their co-generation plant; the City offers Christmas tree chipping, and recycles the chips as mulch. We participate in phone book recycling. Although we are not financially able to purchase recycled paper for use in our copy machine and printers, we all produce double sided copies whenever possible, and reuse paper that has been copied on one side for drafts. Both the Police Department and City Hall have recycling bins for staff use.*

*Outreach information is available at City Hall. Information regarding C&D is passed on to local contractors. In addition to re-writing and codifying Ferndale's existing ordinances we will be writing a Construction and Demolition Ordinance.*

**City of Fortuna**

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*In 2003, the City of Fortuna achieved a 45% diversion rate. After assigning staff to the City's Waste Program, Fortuna was able to sell almost 100 bins, and conduct five compost workshops. The City is now providing waste reduction assistance to residents, businesses, and schools on a regular basis. The Arcata Community Recycling Center is contracted to deliver recycling curricula to Fortuna school children. Regular outreach happens via the Humboldt Beacon, the Farmers' Market, [www.sunnyfortuna.com](http://www.sunnyfortuna.com), special events, waste-related videos available at the Fortuna Library, and a brochure rack at City Hall.*

*Other recent changes in Fortuna include the implementation of a single-stream recycling program in January of 2006. This program includes additional recyclables, and residents also have the option of subscribing just to the recycling service. An e-waste collection event was held on 9/22/05, and collected over 3000 pounds. More recycling bins are now provided by the City during its' special events, such as the Rodeo, Autorama, and Apple Harvest Festival. Permanent recycling bins have been established at Rohner Park and Newburg Park. The City is working closely with other jurisdictions to increase outreach, including collaboration on the SBC phone book recycling guide, participation in the used oil collection and outreach program, and other projects.*

**City of Rio Dell**

*As the City of Rio Dell works towards reaching and maintaining our diversion goal we are implementing new programs to help us do so. In January 2005 a single sort curbside recycling program was started, and in order to facilitate recycling to all of our residents a 20 yard commingled recycle bin and a smaller cardboard bin was placed behind City Hall for the use of all of our residents. The city is currently working to implement a lunch recycling program in our elementary schools. Also, Rio Dell has just purchased CRV recycling containers to be placed throughout the City along side our regular refuse containers.*

*The City is a voting member of the LTF and participates in recycling outreach opportunities and events with other local jurisdictions. Some examples of these are advertising, education, and special collection events for items such as Christmas trees, and phone books and batteries.*

**City of Trinidad**

***Maintaining the City's compliant diversion rate is dependent upon:***

- *Employing a committed Recycling Coordinator.*
- *Operating and maintaining a community recycling center.*
- *Providing community outreach and education.*
- *Participating in special recycling programs.*
- *Monitoring construction projects and evaluating material reuse potential.*
- *Accurate disposal reporting surveys.*

***The Trinidad Recycling Coordinator's responsibilities include:***

- *Monitoring the City's diversion trends.*
- *Supervising the operation and maintenance of the Trinidad Community Recycling Center.*
- *Reviews building permits and development projects and evaluates the materials to be discarded for reuse potential, and advises the contractor accordingly.*

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- *Works directly with City staff by advising ways to recycle, discard, or find recycled content materials for small and large scale projects.*
- *Monitoring and coordinating special event recycling.*

*Trinidad's Community Recycling Center is the key component to diverting reusable materials from the landfill. The facility is operated and maintained by the City, but the hauling cost is split with the County. The center accepts glass, metal, aluminum, newspaper, plastic, and cardboard. Residents rely on the transfer facility in McKinleyville (Humboldt Sanitation) to recycle other materials such as white goods, green waste, and batteries.*

*Trinidad's unusually low population (311) allows for the efficient and effective dissemination of information. The majority of its residents communicate directly with City Hall at least once a month, and up-to-the-minute recycling news and information is transmitted via email, and notes attached to monthly water bills.*

*Trinidad Recycling coordinates material exchange between residents, contractors, and Trinidad Public Works. The City encourages contractors to use their best efforts to divert construction and demolition whenever possible. Every feasible diversion alternative is pursued prior to land-filling reusable material to the transfer station.*

**County of Humboldt – unincorporated**

*The unincorporated County area has met and exceeded the 50% diversion rate and is continually working towards maintaining their high diversion rate through various programs. Public education is the largest component of the County's Integrated Waste Management Program with over twenty different events attended, reaching over 50,000 residents. Several events are organized by the Program itself such as the Waste Reduction Awards banquet, Waste Awareness Week, and the annual Compost Festival. The County participates in the cooperative purchase of compost bins and subsidizes the cost of the bins for county residents. At all of the events that the Program participates in, compost bins are sold and pamphlets on the following topics are distributed free of charge; recycling & waste reduction, composting, household hazardous waste, 'The North Coast Reuse Guide', and 'Shop Smarter: Humboldt County's Guide to Alternative Household Products', among other things.*

*The Program plays an active role in the Local Task Force as well as the Construction & Demolition Taskforce and the North Coast Pollution Prevention Committee. They assist local recycling centers when necessary and pay for half of the costs of the recycling drop-off location in Trinidad. The Program also organizes specialty collections such as Christmas Tree recycling and Telephone Book recycling once a year.*

*A regional waste reduction hotline was started several years ago and is maintained by the County for use by residents in any jurisdiction. This hotline provides information about specialty collections or events, recycling locations, reuse options, used oil collection centers, household hazardous waste information, sharps disposal locations, and green waste collection points. Between the hotline and the Regional Waste Reduction Guide in all 120,000+ Humboldt County*



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*telephone books, residents have the necessary information at their finger-tips and it will only get better from here on.*

*Throughout the previous two years, the IWM Program has assisted many businesses on what they can do to reduce waste. This has been a fulfilling experience for both sides and has grown significantly. They are also currently working with the County's Administrative Office who manages the solid waste franchise agreements to ensure that recycling is a key component and is available to all residents within the county. In the near future, they also plan on adopting a more formal environmental purchasing policy and a construction and demolition policy.*

- ☒ These changes in quantities of waste, as they relate the meeting and maintaining the mandated diversion goals, do not warrant a revision to any of the countywide planning documents. The basis for this determination is provided in the analysis section below.
- ☐ These changes in quantities of waste, as they relate the meeting and maintaining the mandated diversion goals, warrant a revision to one or more of the countywide planning documents. Specifically,

2. Changes in Permitted Disposal Capacity and Quantities of Waste Disposed in the County or Regional Agency

The following addresses whether changes in permitted disposal capacity and waste quantities (both imported from out of county and generated in the county) affect the county's ability to maintain 15 years of disposal capacity and includes a determination regarding the need for planning document revision.

- ☒ The county or regional agency (if it includes the entire county) continues to have adequate disposal capacity (i.e., greater than 15 years). Supporting documentation is provided in Attachment B.
- ☐ The county does not have 15 years remaining disposal capacity. The analysis below provides the strategy for obtaining 15 years remaining disposal capacity. Attached is a revision schedule for the SE.

Analysis

*The changes in the quantities of waste do not warrant a revision to any of the countywide planning documents due to the fact that all local jurisdictions have either reached their mandated diversion rate or have made a good faith effort in doing so, besides the City of Fortuna which is working closely with the State on their compliance. Each jurisdiction has implemented many programs in order to reach their diversion rate and will continue to do so even after they have met the mandate. Although populations are growing throughout the county, the Local*

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*Taskforce is aware of this and is taking proactive measures to ensure that their diversion figures remain in compliance.*

*In addition, according to the Countywide Siting Element of the Humboldt County Integrated Waste Management Plan, November 1993, "the five facets of the long-term capacity assurance strategy will be; Completion of the county's siting study for identification of a new landfill site; Use of the Cummings Road Landfill; Dialogue with neighboring counties for development of a new regional landfill; Dialogue with owners of existing landfills serving Northern California; Consideration of expanded waste reduction and recovery." The County's siting study came to the conclusion that exporting the waste out of county was the best option. Due to transfer of ownership, among other concerns, Cummings Road landfill was not expanded as previously thought and is currently going through closure procedures. It has not received any solid waste since June 16, 2000 (except for small amounts of non-friable asbestos, which ceased in June of 2005). Through discussions with neighboring counties for development of a new regional landfill, it was found infeasible to develop such a location.*

*Local jurisdictions formed the joint powers authority (Humboldt Waste Management Authority) in 1996 who then distributed a Request for Proposals for disposal options. As a result of the RFP, Dry Creek Landfill, near Medford, Oregon, was chosen as part of a package proposal to export waste. Waste began to be exported to Dry Creek Landfill in October 1998. The Anderson Landfill was added in March of 2003 to ensure that there was an alternative landfill and route available. Currently, both landfills are used on a daily basis and each have at least 15-years capacity, as seen in Attachment B.*

**Section 4.3 Changes in Funding Source for Administration of the Countywide Siting Element (SE) and Summary Plan (SP)**

The county has experienced the following changes in the funding of the SE or SP:

- None

Analysis

- ☒ There have been no changes in funding source administration of the SE and SP or the changes that have occurred do not warrant a revision to any of the countywide planning documents.
- ☐ These changes in funding source for the administration of the SE and SP warrant a revision to one or more of the countywide planning documents. Specifically,

**Section 4.4 Changes in Administrative Responsibilities**

The county has experienced changes in the following administrative responsibilities:

- A local joint powers authority, Humboldt Waste Management Authority, was created in 1999. The Humboldt Waste Management Authority (HWMA) now manages the solid waste disposal reporting, the household hazardous waste program, and also distributes AB939 funding collected through the tipping fee at local transfer stations. This Board has

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*representatives from the following jurisdictions; City of Arcata, City of Blue Lake, City of Eureka, City of Ferndale, City of Rio Dell, and County of Humboldt. The City of Fortuna and City of Trinidad are not currently active members of the HWMA*

*This change, as well as any other minor changes, was submitted in the annual PARIS report, which contains detailed notes from each jurisdiction.*

Analysis

- ☒ These changes in administrative responsibilities do not warrant a revision to any of the planning documents.
- ☐ These changes in administrative responsibilities warrant a revision to one or more of the planning documents. Specifically,

**Section 4.5 Programs that Were Scheduled to Be Implemented But Were Not**

**1. Progress of Program Implementation**

a. Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) and Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE)

☒ All program implementation information has been updated in the Board's Planning and Reporting Information System (PARIS), including the reason for not implementing specific programs, if applicable. Additionally, the analysis below addresses the progress of the programs that have been implemented.

☐ All program implementation information has not yet been updated in PARIS. Attachment        lists the SRRE and/or HHWE programs selected for implementation but which have not been implemented, including a statement as to why they were not implemented. Additionally, the analysis below addresses the progress of the programs that have been implemented.

b. Nondisposal Facility Element (NDFE)

☒ There have been no changes in the use of nondisposal facilities (based on the current NDFE).

☐ Attachment        lists changes in the use of nondisposal facilities (based on the current NDFE).

c. Countywide Siting Element (SE)

☒ There have been no changes to the information provided in the current SE.

☐ Attachment        lists changes to the information provided in current the SE.

d. Summary Plan

☒ There have been no changes to the information provided in the current SP.

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☐ Attachment lists changes to the information provided in current the SP.

2. Statement regarding whether Programs are Meeting their Goals

☒ The programs are meeting their goals.

☐ The programs are not meeting their goals. The discussion that follows in the analysis section below addresses the contingency measures that are being enacted to ensure compliance with PRC Section 41751 (i.e., what specific steps are being taken by local agencies, acting independently and in concert, to achieve the purposes of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989) and whether the listed changes in program implementation necessitate a revision of one or more of the planning documents.

Analysis

☒ The aforementioned changes in program implementation do not warrant a revision to any of the planning documents. The basis for this determination is provided below.

☐ Changes in program implementation warrant a revision to one or more of the planning documents. Specifically,

**Section 4.6 Changes in Available Markets for Recyclable Materials**

The following discusses any changes in available markets for recyclable materials **including** a determination as to whether these changes affect the adequacy of the CIWMP or RAIWMP such that a revision to one or more of the planning documents is needed.

*Attachment C discusses, in detail, changes in the various markets of locally generated materials and how they have been put to use through the North Coast Recycling Market Development Zone Program. This detailed report shows that although available markets for recyclable materials has changed over the years, it does not require a revision to any of the planning documents.*

**Section 4.7 Changes in the Implementation Schedule**

Below is discussion of changes in the implementation schedule and a determination as to whether these changes affect the adequacy of the CIWMP or the RAIWMP such that a revision to one or more of the planning documents is necessary.

*None*

**SECTION 5.0 OTHER ISSUES**

The following addresses any other significant issues/changes in the county and whether these changes affect the adequacy of the CIWMP or RAIWMP such that a revision to one or more of the planning documents is needed.

*No other significant issues or changes within Humboldt County are apparent at this time.*

**SECTION 6.0 ANNUAL REPORT REVIEW**

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- ☒ The Annual Reports for each jurisdiction in the county have been reviewed, specifically those sections that address the adequacy of the CIWMP or RAIWMP elements. No jurisdictions reported the need to revise one or more of these planning documents.
- ☐ The Annual Reports for each jurisdiction in the have been reviewed, specifically those sections that address the adequacy of the CIWMP or RAIWMP elements. The following jurisdictions reported the need to revise one or more of these planning documents, as listed:

The discussion below addresses the county's evaluation of the Annual Report data relating to planning document adequacy and includes determination regarding the need to revise one or more of these documents.

**SECTION 7.0 SUMMARY of FINDINGS by COUNTY**

No need to revise.

**SECTION 8.0 REVISION SCHEDULE (if any)**

No need to revise.

**SECTION 9.0 SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (if any)**

- Attachment A – Comments from LTF
- Attachment B – Letters from contracted landfills
- Attachment C – Recycling Market Development Zone Report

Board Meeting  
October 17, 2006

# Humboldt County Local Task Force

## *Recycling and Source Reduction*

100 H Street, Suite 100  
Eureka, CA 95501

Agenda Item 2  
Attachment 1

February 27, 2006

California Integrated Waste Management Board  
Office of Local Assistance, MS-25  
P.O. Box 4025  
Sacramento, CA 95812-4025

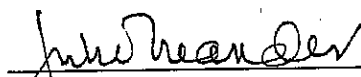
Re: Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan 5-year Review – County of Humboldt

Dear California Integrated Waste Management Board,

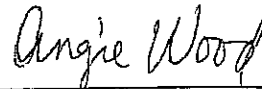
Please accept this letter on behalf of the Humboldt County Recycling Task Force in support of the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan 5-year Review for Humboldt County. In addition, we also concur that a revision to the countywide planning documents is not necessary at this time. Individually, and as a whole, we have worked hard to meet and maintain AB939 compliance, develop and manage successful waste reduction & recycling programs identified in our PARIS reports, fulfill our annual reporting requirements with additional details and utmost accuracy and, in general, educate our residents as to the importance of the waste reduction ethic throughout everything we do.

Should you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact the Task Force members listed below. Thank you.

Sincerely,

  
Julie Neander, President

Humboldt County Recycling Task Force



Angie Wood, Vice-President  
Humboldt County Recycling Task Force

cc:

Louise Jeffrey, Humboldt County Department of Health & Human Services - Division of Environmental Health, 100 H St, Suite 100, Eureka, CA 95501

Board Meeting  
October 17, 2006

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DEC 05 2005

Agenda Item 2  
Attachment 1  
HUMBOLDT CO. DIVISION  
OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH



PO Box 3187

Central Point OR 97502

541 779 4161

Fax 541 779 4366

November 28, 2005

Ms. Louise Jeffery  
100 H St.  
Suite 100  
Eureka, CA 95501

Dear Ms. Jeffery,

The purpose of this letter is to confirm that Dry Creek Landfill has more than 15 years of capacity for solid waste disposal. Current estimates on site life are in excess of 50 years for the Dry Creek Site. If you have further questions, please call me at 541 494 5420.

Sincerely,



Donald Cordell

President, Dry Creek Landfill

Board Meeting  
October 17, 2006



Agenda Item 2  
Attachment 1

**ANDERSON LANDFILL, INC.**  
A WASTE MANAGEMENT COMPANY

18703 Cambridge Road  
Anderson, CA 96007-9165  
(530) 347-5236  
(530) 347-7056 Fax

RECEIVED

JAN 23 2006

Date: January 20, 2006

**HUMBOLDT CO. DIVISION  
OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH**

Louise B. Jeffery  
Waste Reduction Coordinator  
Integrated Waste Management Program  
Humboldt County Environmental Health  
100 H Street Suite 100  
Eureka, Ca. 95501

Dear Louise,

I would like to apologize for directing my first letter to the wrong person. Anderson Landfill's site-life capacity is for 27 years with the calculations of approximately 515 tons per day give or take. However an higher or lower growth rate will result in a shorter or longer lifespan. Variability in use of soil and or compaction also will result in the lifespan. If we can help you the future please let us know.

Sincerely,

Connie Hagle  
Anderson Landfill

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Connie Hagle'.



Attachment C

Recycling Market Development Zone Update

Food

- Two restaurant collection and vermicomposting pilots took place over several years. The first took place in Fortuna. The next one took place in Arcata. Both pilots were operated by Gess Environmental. The product, vermicompost, was sold through a number of local outlets. This project had great potential for expansion. Drastic changes in the CIWMB compost regulations have curtailed a larger scale development of vermicomposting of food from restaurant, grocery, and cafeteria wastes.
- Food Bank and other organizations: Food from restaurants and groceries that are pre-consumer and edible are donated to charity organizations for distribution to those in need. This takes place on a formal and informal basis. The Arcata Endeavor food bank has a van. Volunteers at the farmers markets distribute unsold produce to people with AIDS.
- The Humboldt County Sheriff's Department staff pick up pre-consumer food to feed to their pigs that are used to feed the incarcerated. This included collection from grocery stores and HSU cafeteria. Post-consumer food can no longer be picked up for pig food unless it is steamed to kill pathogens. Scraps from various places such as grocery stores, food production (tofu factory), have found informal collections for animal feed.
- Humboldt State University (HSU) located in Arcata, started a large-scale collection and vermicomposting operation with food from the cafeterias on campus. The final product was used in various places but the vision was to displace soil amendments that HSU used on campus property
- Foxfarm is a large-scale composting operation specializing in bagged compost product sales. This operation uses fish scraps and material from industrial logging/mill operations.

Untreated wood

- Ultra-power in Blue Lake took untreated wood, tree trimmings, pallets, and other clean wood waste for their bio-mass plant. In approximately 1996, they stopped taking this feedstock from the public and within a couple of years, closed their operations.
- Another compost facility developed after the Humboldt County RMDZ was formed grew to a point where they moved their operation to a larger area where more feed stock for their compost operations could be accessed.
- North Coast Quality Compost, in Arcata, had a facility off of Samoa where both green waste and fish waste was composted. Operations were moved to a St. Louis Road location in Arcata where clean green waste and waste wood such as pallets and untreated lumber are accepted and composted.
- Starting in June 2001, the Humboldt Waste Management Authority started to charge less for wood waste separated into a specific area. At first waste wood was sold as hog fuel to a local biomass plant. In 2004, under a ten-year contract, Gess Environmental now grinds this material for vermicomposting and composting.
- Humboldt County and a number of incorporated cities make compost bins available to residents.
- Pacific Lumber operated large-scale grinding and mixing of forestry related organics. Ash, once a large percentage of the waste stream, was mixed, bagged, and sold as a soil amendment. This successful operation was shut down in a restructuring of Pacific Lumber with the discussion of an independent business taking over this operation. Nothing has taken place other than on-site disposal of ash since the bagging operation ceased in approximately 98/99.
- In 02/03 a need for a mobile shredder was established and John Sleuter started developing his business grinding wood waste and gypsum wall-board for on-site use. A permanent site for grinding, and selling mulch and soil amendments was established in 04/05.

Wood Waste

Reused and Recycled Wood and Construction Products

- Whit McLeod Furniture started by making flooring out of deconstructed wood from local building dismantling. McLeod now makes custom-made and designed furnishings from recycled or salvage wood and other materials diverted from the landfill. His business has moved from a one-person operation and single items to a facility with a number of product lines.
- Old Growth Redwood Recycling was a non-profit business venture focusing on deconstruction and marketing of reused wood. A project of the Redwood Community Action Agency (RCAA), Old Growth Recycling developed an inventory of buildings to deconstruct and market the wood product, derailed and cut to standard lengths. Because many of the buildings in the inventory did not include a demolition cost as part of the economics (in Humboldt, a building can be burned as a demolition option), this crew could not sustain their business at a level RCAA staff felt was sustainable. Wood was sold through Arcata Community Recycling Center.
- Arcata Community Recycling Center expanded their Reuse Depot to include more construction related materials. A building expansion, funded in part with a CIWMB Reuse Grant, made it possible to sell reused wood, doors and windows, cabinets, and other used materials from deconstruction.
- There is an informal network of people who deconstruct and make used lumber available.
- There is an informal network of woodworkers that used reused wood. For several years, Sawdust Furniture used old windows, doors, and wood and developed a product line sold in the larger region. That business has ceased operations. Other small woodworkers use recovered or recycled wood.
- Wood waste from homes and businesses used to go to Ultra-power has stopped because of problems with painted lumber. Ultra Power then closed.

### **Gypsum Wall Board**

New gypsum wallboard (also call 'sheet rock') can be ground as a soil amendment. Presently both Bayside Drywall and Grindables grind drywall and makes it available in small and large quantities.

### **Construction and Demolition, Sink and toilets, dirt, cement, metals, etc.**

Kernen construction has established an on-going operation that grinds ceramics from sinks and toilets, broken glass, and cement to create a road base to replace gravel and removes metals for recycling. Kernen sifts dirt to reuse in construction.

### **Computer and Electronic Appliances Reuse and Repair**

Computer equipment is assessed to determine if it can be re-used, refurbished for resale, dismantled for resalable components, or recycled.

- Boneyard Computer and Electronics Restored, both in Eureka, accepts computers, repairs and rebuilds, and sells used parts.
- The Koop, Arcata, accepts computers for dismantling and recycling.
- Other repair shops repair and restore what is economically feasible. There is a network of repair shops. Because cheap electronics using plastic parts are flooding the consumer marketplace, repair options have been reduced because it is often cheaper to buy a new one than to pay the cost of repair. A directory of repair and resale businesses was developed to make this information available to the public.

### **Paper**

Paper and all its grades, such as high grades, cardboard (OCC), chipboard, colored ledger, and mixtures of different grades (Office Pak) has had a relatively stable market during this period with some exceptions. Variables include: Prices paid has seen large fluctuations over this period making some grades of paper either difficult to move at times or in the case of a low grade mixed waste paper (all grades mixed together), un-sellable. The result has been a local market that depends mostly, if not exclusively, on West Coast mills and their developing quality demands. Where a lower grade of mixed paper has not been continued, the Office Pak mix has become more inclusive of grades that the mill will accept within their quality mix with a steady regional market.

### **Aluminum**

Has continued to have a stable market.

### **Glass**

Glass markets hundreds of miles away often (market fluctuations) made recycling glass a losing proposition for local recyclers. Local market development became a priority to offset this loss and to create value added products.

- Fire and Light Originals was created by ACRC and community members to create a product (dinnerware) with local recycled glass. It was then sold to an independent business. It has been successful at using local clear glass and selling their product.
- Firism is an art glass business using window glass that evolved from a project of the Fire Arts Center. Experiments with using scrap glass in the production of new art projects resulted in a better understanding of what can work. Fireism is a business partnership of artists that participated in these experiments.
- Experiments to create a road base with lower grade glass (3 color mix) when markets were challenging took place with ACRC and Kern construction. The result was problematic because of the paper in the mix. It would take more than just grinding to make this work. A small beneficiation facility could handle the removal of paper but there is no commitment to creating this option.

### **Roofing**

Grindables Recycling grinds roofing materials that can be used on private roads to fill ruts and potholes.

### **Reusables**

Challenges that face the re-use community - cheap new imports that make the profit margin on re-use minimal or negative.

### **Bikes**

Arcata Library Bikes is an on-going repair and distribution bicycle library where residents can check out a bike for a small fee for six months. The bike can be re-checked out after six months and indefinitely. Bikes come from donations of repairable and reusable bikes and scrapping for parts.

### **Bio-diesel**

Footprint Recycling collects used cooking grease from local restaurants and processes it into bio-diesel fuel for sale to local diesel compatible vehicle owners.

### **White Goods**

- St. Vincent DePaul goes to the transfer station and picks up the repairable white goods, fixes them and sells them in their store. This process has evolved over time with resulting increases and decreases of activity.
- Other independent repairing operations have worked with the transfer stations or the reuse outlets to access repairable white goods or reusable parts.
- Due to liability issues at the HWMA transfer station, white goods and parts are not being salvaged for reuse but may resume when physical expansion of facilities or a safe system is developed.

All white goods are baled and recycled.

### **Mattresses**

St Vincent De Paul developed a mattress rebuilding operation. Mattresses and box springs have internal frames that can be salvaged and mattress can be rebuilt on the existing frames. These refurbished new mattresses were sold in-house as new affordable mattresses.

When California workers compensation skyrocketed, St. Vincent's had to re-evaluate their operations. Marginal reuse, repair, and remanufacturing operations, after worker compensation insurance price hikes, were discontinued and the mattress refurbishing in Humboldt ceased operation in 2003.

### **Textiles**

- St. Vincent DePaul bales textiles that are not sold in their stores. This material used to go up to Oregon, to be resorted for use or export. Now this operation has been transferred to Eureka. Cloths for rags are cut and sorted into material types and sold in bundles. Textiles are baled and shipped to the San Francisco or Los Angeles area for export overseas.
- The *North Coast Design Center* produces a variety of garments such as women's and recreation clothing. The *Recycled Textiles Project* attempted to develop products from production scraps and from the Prison Industries textile production facility and Susanville prison. Product ideas were developed. The Center closed and a new business, *Left in Stitches*, took up some of the products that were developed. A further split and there remains *Left in Stitches* in Arcata, and *Taylor Made* in Rio Dell. Both make products periodically from scrap materials.
- *Ragtime Recyclers* started as a project of the Southern Humboldt Recycling Center in 1995 to divert textile waste from the landfill. It spun off as a private business and a number of products were developed over time and sold through craft fairs, RecycleStore, and special orders. A facility was opened. Clothes were collected for dismantling and reconstruction of product. Although a lot was learned from this project, the result of competition with imported products and product sales could not sustain the organization and it ceased operation in 2003.
- *Made in Humboldt* makes purses and wallets. The purses are made from fabric scraps from furniture and drapery samples. The wallets are made from technical material left over after production from a local outdoor manufacturer.
- *Rio Dell Renewables* has been developing products from fabric scraps from local clothing production companies and fabric samples from local furniture stores and drapery samples.
- Humboldt has a large and active quilting community that uses scraps and deconstructed clothes scraps as part of their pallet for making quilts.

## Plastic

Over the years a number of projects have been examined for recycling local plastics but only one has started and continued operation.

J&Ts Molded Plastic Enterprise is a plastic molding company in Redway. They take baled HDPE (#2) plastic, grind it into flake, and have developed a range of recycled plastic products that include a 2.5 gallon gardening pot, three sizes of net pots (for a local distributor), tube ends, and will work with inventors and businesses to produce products from local recycled plastics.

## Styrofoam Peanuts

ACRC takes donations of the peanuts, cleans them up, rebags them and sells them.

## Paint

There has been a series of businesses that have recycled paint using the same equipment. They have all kept the different colors separate and then remixed them and cleaned up the latex based paint for sale in a variety of colors.

Owsley's Recycled Paint is the recent owner of the remixing/recycling operation.